

Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; showers tomorrow.

NUMBER 4087.

RAILROADS ABLE TO PREVENT ALL NEW RATE LAWS

Reported on Good Authority to Be in Perfect Control.

BUSINESS MEN WILLING

Arguments That Will Give Congress Excuse for Inaction or Delay.

Railroad rate legislation, if the railroads are correct in their present diagnosis of the situation, is as dead as Pharoah, so far as the next Congress is concerned.

Not only do the railroad managers and politicians believe that the public demand for legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to make rates has lost most of its force, but they are now of the opinion that they have effected a coup which will line up the prevailing opinion of business interests squarely against the proposal.

A sensation has been caused in Washington by the recent discovery that the railroad managers are making an assault on the very citadel of rate legislation strength, the Interstate Commerce law convention, at the head of which is E. P. Bacon, of Milwaukee.

Not only this, but there is a strong evidence that they have carried the outer works and effected a series of dangerous breaches in the inner walls.

Worked for Months.

For many months the railroads have been at work, with influence and ample means, to organize their forces for the showing of strength in Congress. The interstate commerce law convention was the most potent organization representing the demand for rate-making power in the hands of the commission.

At its last convention, in St. Louis, it was composed of accredited representatives of 35 commercial bodies, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, business leagues, etc., in all parts of the country. Speaking for these, and vigorously demanding legislation to strengthen the hands of the commission, this organization commanded the respectful attention of Congress, and impressed the country deeply.

But it is now claimed that the majority of these same commercial bodies have been won over to the other side of the question, and that they will not only withdraw their support from the Bacon movement, but even go farther, and unite in a protesting convention, to be held probably in Washington in December, which will be so big in numbers and so representative in character as to utterly dwarf the Bacon gathering which has been called, or is soon to be called, in Chicago, to change, to meet in Chicago, in October.

Bacon Uneasy.

The probability of the Baconians losing control of their own convention is regarded even by Mr. Bacon and his close associates as so serious that some of them have strongly advised him not to call another session of his convention at this time, and to postpone the call until a thorough canvass of the situation can be made, and means can be devised to offset the inroads the railroads have made on the pro-regulation strength.

The railroad plan is to make the defeat of the Bacon forces just as spectacular as possible.

At the first, if not another meeting of the Bacon convention, the effort will be to capture it, turn out Bacon and his associates in the leadership, register a vote in opposition to radical legislation, and, in short, clip very short the wings of this organization.

Following this, the next step will be to have the protesting forces within this old organization call a new convention, to be held in Washington, invite the commercial bodies of the country, and get together the biggest gathering of influential business men the country ever saw, to protest against any change in present conditions as to rates.

A Clever Blow.

This protesting convention is planned to be held just at the psychological crisis, and in Washington, where it may have the largest influence on Congress. It is already giving deep concern to advocates of regulation, who admit that they have been losing ground very fast this summer, and who fear they will be unable to make a showing in comparison with that of the railroad side of the issue.

The railroad people have done Trojan work to get their case so well in hand. They have established literary bureaus in many leading cities, sent their arguments to all sorts of organizations, news-

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Temperatures continue considerably below the seasonal average in the Atlantic States, and are about normal elsewhere, except in the Northwest, where they are comparatively low. There have been general showers and thunderstorms in the upper lake region, the Ohio, Mississippi, and lower Missouri valleys, and local showers in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, Arkansas, Kansas, and the Dakotas. Heavy rains fell in southwestern and northeastern Michigan.

There will be showers tonight and Sunday in the lower lake region and upper Ohio valley, and the south Atlantic and east Gulf States. There will be heavy rains in the middle Atlantic States.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 67
12 m. 65
1 p. m. 63

DOWNTOWN.
(Registered Arlick's Standard Thermometer.)
9 a. m. 70
12 m. 68
1 p. m. 65

THE SUN.
Sun sets today, 5:49
Sun rises tomorrow, 6:17

TIDE TABLE.
Low tide today, 5:10 p. m.
High tide today, 10:35 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow, 5:32 a. m.
High tide tomorrow, 11:32 a. m., 11:56 p. m.

AMERICANS FEAR MOB RULE BY THE CHINESE

Boycott Agitators Arousing Ignorant Coolies in the Provinces by Displaying Placards Showing Brutality by Americans.

Apprehension has been caused in Washington official circles by the receipt at the State Department of alarming telegrams as to the situation in China growing out of the boycott of American-made goods.

These messages have told how placards are being distributed throughout the disaffected districts in China, picturing American mobs beating and generally maltreating Chinese coolies in this country. When the State Department replied by cable, asking what was

feared by American representatives in China, the answer came that it was physical violence.

The opinion prevails here that a mere commercial boycott would not cause the apprehension apparent in the minds of American representatives in China. It is evident that there is a wholesome fear at the State Department that ignorant coolies will be stirred up by preachings against the "foreign devils" and will get beyond the control of Chinese officials and attack American consuls, missionaries, and merchants.

JUDGE SCORES CO-RESPONDENTS

Would Not Dismiss Charges in Taggart Case.

HANDS DOWN HIS DECISION

General Miner, Lieutenant Fortescue, Bash, and Billy Taggart Are Lashed.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Aug. 19.—When court opened this morning Judge Eason handed down his decision in regard to a motion introduced last night for the court to rule out the charges against the principal men named as co-respondents in the case.

Judge Eason said he would dismiss the charges against Captain Ritcher and Clinton Spencer, of Chicago. The charges against General Miner, Lieutenant Fortescue, Captain Bash and Billy Taggart he would not dismiss, and the court said the defense must produce strong evidence to disprove these charges.

In regard to the letters, Judge Eason stated that if half the charges against Miner, Lieutenant Fortescue, Captain Bash and Billy Taggart were not disproved, Major Taggart would have been justified in writing almost any kind of a letter to get out of prison.

He went at length into the other charges and severely scored Miner, Fortescue, Bash, and Billy Taggart, stating that the evidence so far produced was not sufficient to prove that they were guilty of the charges.

The decision is regarded as a partial victory for the defense, Captain Ritcher was to be in Wooster today, but will probably now not come.

Denies Cellar Episode.

The deposition of Lieutenant Fortescue was then read. His residence was given as Washington, D. C., and his occupation as an officer of the army. He got to know Major Taggart and his wife very well, and was often entertained by them. He denied the charges of criminality between himself and Mrs. Taggart.

Upon cross-examination, Lieutenant Fortescue deposed that he had a standing invitation to call at the Taggart home, and used to call on Saturdays, and have a drink with the major. He had no recollection of taking a drink with Mrs. Taggart alone at any time.

He was on the "water wagon" every day of the week except Saturday and Sunday. The night of Mrs. Taggart's collision he drank whiskey and highballs five times at the outside, he said. Mrs. Taggart was not intoxicated. He denied having been down in the cellar with Mrs. Taggart, as charged. He remembered seeing Mrs. Taggart smoke cigarettes, and said it was the custom at Fort Leavenworth for the women to smoke cigarettes after dinner.

"I saw Mrs. Taggart with Captain Bash, who is accused by Augustine De La Cruse and Taggart with indiscretions at Manila," was read today.

"I first met Major Taggart in 1897, and Mrs. Taggart first in Manila on July 4, 1901. I never noticed any intimacy between Mrs. Taggart and any one. I knew Mrs. Taggart simply as the wife of a military officer.

"The night of my quarrel with him it was apparent he had been drinking." On cross-examination, Bash denied he ever played poker for money with Mrs. Taggart, and denied that she ever visited him at his quarters.

Bash Denies All.

"When I first met Major Taggart in Manila, he asked me to call, and I called afterward as a matter of courtesy. There was no intimacy between me and Mrs. Taggart, and none would have been possible. I never saw her alone under circumstances that would make any confidences or intimacy possible. I never witnessed any indiscretion on the part of Mrs. Taggart, and never heard of any."

Denying directly the affidavit of De La Cruse, Bash declared it was false in every detail.

"I was never enough acquainted with Major Taggart to say much about his drinking habits," continued Bash.

"The night of my quarrel with him it was apparent he had been drinking." On cross-examination, Bash denied he ever played poker for money with Mrs. Taggart, and denied that she ever visited him at his quarters.

Dramatic Meeting of the Father, Mother, and Son

WOOSTER, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Just before the end of the noon recess in the Taggart divorce case yesterday, an incident took place outside the courtroom that brought tears to the eyes of many observers.

Major Taggart was talking to several friends, when the cry of "Father!" shouted in a joyous childish treble, brought him round on his heels like a soldier obeying an order. There was a child, his eldest son, a sturdy little chap, dressed in brown velvet trousers

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FOUND NO CASE AGAINST MOORE

Acting Attorney General Exonerates Scientist.

"NITRO-CULTURE" RECALLED

Law Department, However, Finds Nothing in Charge to Justify Criminal Action.

"Nothing has been submitted which indicates criminal action upon the part of Dr. Moore, and I do not think there is anything before me which will justify the institution of proceeding against him."

This is the conclusion arrived at by the Department of Justice in the case of Dr. George T. Moore, formerly a scientist in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Agricultural Department.

Dr. Moore resigned from the department on July 28, as the result of charges submitted to Secretary Wilson the day before at a conference between the Secretary, Assistant Secretary Hays, and the National Stockman and Farmer, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nitro-Culture Charge.

The representatives of this agricultural publication charged that Dr. Moore had been guilty of "gross irregularities" in connection with the exploitation of "nitro-culture," a product to make slate soil more fertile.

Dr. Moore, while following the departmental policy of exploiting the new discovery, was revising magazine and newspaper articles sounding its praises, he was considering a very flattering offer of a \$5,000 position with the Westchester firm.

Acting Attorney General's Letter.

When Dr. Moore left the department the charges and a large mass of data were forwarded to the Department of Justice for investigation, with a view of bringing legal proceedings against the scientist. The papers rested at the Department of Justice until yesterday.

When they were returned to the agricultural department with the following letter: "Department of Justice, Washington, Aug. 18, 1905. 'The Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, Sir: I received your letter with inclosures in reference to the charges made against Dr. George T. Moore, whose resignation you recently accepted.

"I have examined all the papers and considered the facts which you have submitted, and am unable to see that there is anything to justify action by this department. Nothing has been submitted which indicates criminal action upon the part of Dr. Moore, and I do not think there is anything before me which will justify the institution of proceedings against him. Respectfully, J. D. McREYNOLDS, Acting Attorney General."

"P. S. I return herewith the papers in the case."

In Abeyance for Time.

When the statement of Acting Attorney General McReynolds was given out in the office of Secretary Wilson this afternoon, it was said that there was nothing further to be said of the case at this time.

TRAIN SCARED HORSE INTO RUNNING AWAY

John Susco, of 205 Canal street southwest, left his horse and wagon tied at University station about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had just left the wagon when a train passed by, frightening the horse, which ran away, damaging the wagon to the extent of \$10. No one was hurt.

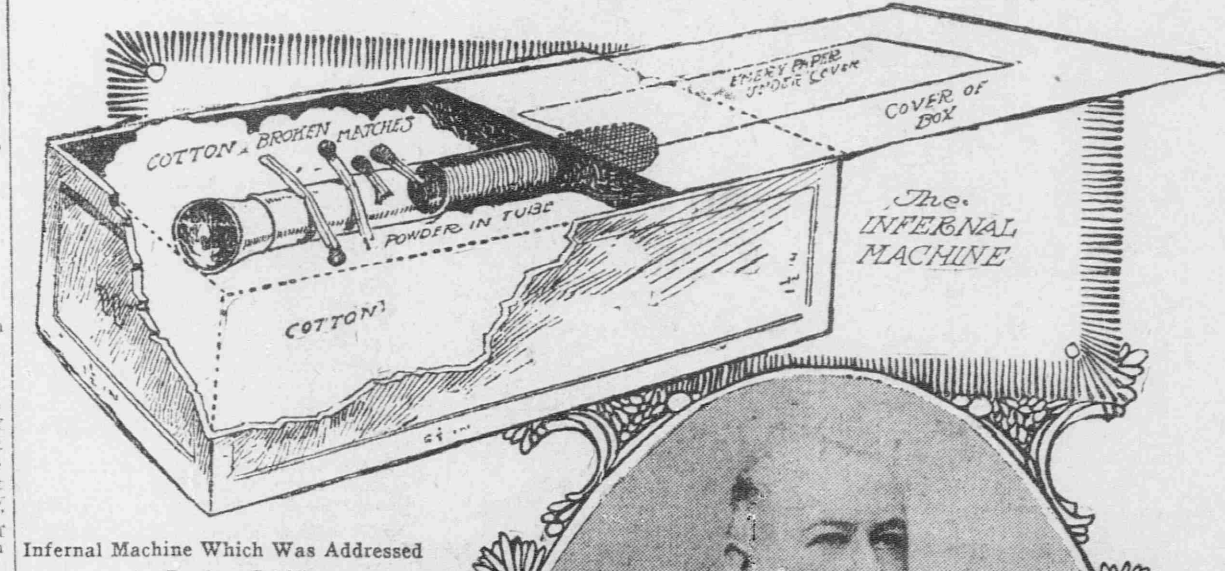
DELEGATES NAMED FOR PUBLIC ARTS CONGRESS

Commissioner Macfarland was recently requested by the Third International Congress of Public Arts, which meets at Liege in September, to appoint delegates to represent the District of Columbia. Mr. Macfarland asked Charles J. Bell, president of the National Society of Fine Arts, to designate persons who would attend, and he nominated the following gentlemen, who will sail for Europe about September 1: William H. Wilcox, of New Jersey; Prof. J. Howard Gore, Hobart Nichols, E. F. Howard, and Prof. George L. Raymond, of Princeton University.

\$10.00 Niagara Falls Excursion

August 25, Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Special train, vestibule coaches, and Pullman parlor cars, leaves Washington 2:30 a. m. Through without change. Tickets good returning on regular trains within ten days. \$10. Similar excursions September 2 and 23, and October 13. Address B. M. Newbold, P. O. S. E. D. Fifteenth and G streets, for descriptive pamphlet.—Adv.

BOMB WHICH WAS SENT THROUGH THE MAIL



Infernal Machine Which Was Addressed to Banker Schiff.

DANGEROUS BOMBS SENT TO BANKERS

Purported to Be From King of England.

DISCOVERED BY CLERKS

Jacob H. Schiff and M. Guggenheim's Sons the Recipients—Parcels Were Similar.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Purported to have been sent by King Edward VII of England, two dangerous infernal machines were received by prominent banking houses yesterday.

One was addressed to Jacob H. Schiff, in care of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and its suspicious appearance resulted in its being carefully pried open by a clerk. He discovered that it contained matches, cartridges, emery paper, and powder, and promptly sent for a detective, to whom he turned it over.

It is thought that had the clerk opened the box in the ordinary way, by sliding the lid off, he would have been seriously injured, if not killed. Mr. Schiff, who is at Bar Harbor, has been notified of the disposition of his "gift."

The other infernal machine, which outwardly was exactly like the one sent to Mr. Schiff, arrived at the office of M. Guggenheim's Sons. It also purported to be from the King of England, and on the reverse side and the name of Jacob H. Schiff upon it.

Second Prudent Clerk.

In this case also the clerk whose duty it is to open package mail regarded the box with suspicion.

He finally decided not to open it, but dropped it in a bucket of water. After it had lain there for a quarter of an hour a small explosion occurred, and the box was shattered. It was also turned over to the police.

Both boxes were sent to Superintendent George E. Murray, of the bureau of combustibles. Examining the box sent to Mr. Schiff, he found that the inside was lined with emery paper. Running down through the center of the box was a cylinder made of emery paper. This was covered with a small piece of cork inside the cylinder was a quantity of gunpowder of high grade, known as "sporting" powder. Careful count showed this one cylinder contained 100 grains of powder.

On each side of the cylinder were several matches with their heads against the cork.

Underneath the cylinder were two thirty-two-caliber cartridges, wrapped around the sides with emery paper. They had been filed carefully at the fulminating end, so that the powder was exposed.

Planned Explosion.

It was evidently the intention of the sender, according to Inspector Murray, that the recipient of the box, on opening it, would cause a friction against the matches which would ignite them.

They in turn would light the gunpowder plug at the top, and this would cause the gunpowder to flash up. The heat and flame from the gunpowder would in turn ignite the powder in the cartridges and set them to explode.

To make the bomb more dangerous, two small slugs of lead were placed alongside the cartridges, probably to cause them to fly out also. Superintendent Murray said that the bomb was of a dangerous type.

The box was mailed in New York, but from what station could not be determined. Not knowing the seriousness of the bomb, the employees and partners of Mr. Schiff took it as a huge joke. They only tried to conjecture who the joker was who sent it.

ENGLISH PROFESSOR HERE TO STUDY YELLOW FEVER

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Prof. Boyce, of the School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool University, was a passenger on the Cunard line steamer Campania, which arrived here today from Liverpool. Prof. Boyce is en route to New Orleans at the invitation of Mayor Behrman, of that city. He will devote some time to studying the yellow fever situation.

OIL RANGE EXPLODED IN MRS. WALKER'S HOME

An oil range exploded in a shed in the rear of the home of Mrs. John Walker, 1905 F street northeast, about 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, causing fire which did damage to the extent of \$5. A fire alarm was turned in, and several engines came to the scene and the fire was soon under control.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, \$1.25 Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday and Sunday tickets good on all trains except Congressional Limited, and good for return until Sunday night.—Adv.

Romance Shattered by Young Girl's Death

Miss Rosa L. Mills Died Yesterday Afternoon on Eve of Wedding—Marriage Postponed Once Before From Illness.



JACOB H. SCHIFF

A romance which promised to have its happiest culmination has been shattered by death, and the bride to be, Miss Rosa L. Mills, is today "sleeping her last sleep."

Miss Mills was to have become the wife of William A. Haase, early in June, but an attack of peritonitis necessitated an operation, and she was taken to Garfield Hospital on June 9, and her death occurred in that institution at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The romance of these two young people had been of long standing. Miss Mills had not been in the best of health for the past year, but it was not until the latter part of May that she became ill. The doctors pronounced her ailment peritonitis, and all thoughts of an immediate wedding were put aside when she went to Garfield Hospital.

Improved at First.

An operation was performed, and for several weeks Miss Mills improved steadily, and again she began to talk of her contemplated marriage. She was persuaded to wait until she was entirely well, and this she consented to do.

About ten days or two weeks ago, however, her condition became worse, and the hospital physicians saw there was no hope. She asked her mother's consent to the marriage, and when this was given on last Thursday, Mr. Haase ordered the license.

Another stumbling block, however, was confronted when it was learned from the priest who was asked to perform the ceremony that, as Mr. Haase was a non-Catholic, a dispensation would have to be obtained from Cardinal Gibbons.

Came Too Late.

That could not reach Washington, it was said, before late Friday afternoon, and before it came, the young bride-to-be was dead.

Miss Mills was eighteen years old, and a very popular girl. Her death is a keen blow to her young friends, who are deeply grieved that the romance begun so happily should have had such a sad ending.

Funeral services will be held at 9 o'clock on Monday morning from Miss Mills' home, 221 First street southwest, and a coffin mass will be said in St. Vincent de Paul's Church, South Capitol street.

NO TIDINGS FROM DISABLED SHIP

Steamer Athos Is Nine Days Overdue.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—As no tidings have as yet been received from the disabled British steamer Athos, now nine days overdue at this port from Port Antonio, Jamaica, the alarm for the safety of the vessel and those aboard her is growing.

The Government has sent out a vessel from Newport News to search for the Athos.

The search will begin off Cape Hatteras and will continue until the seas about the Windward Islands have been thoroughly scoured for the missing craft. The ship was last heard from on August 8. She was then drifting, with crippled engines, about 450 miles to the eastward of Jacksonville, Fla.

Captain Dolson, on that day, signaled the commander of the steamer Adirondack, which sighted her, that the crank shaft was broken, and added: "Report me otherwise all well."

Besides Captain Dolson and his crew of twenty-seven men, there were also on board the Athos, James A. Donald, Jr., the fourteen-year-old son of the owner of the vessel, and of his schoolmates, a son of H. Saunders, of Brooklyn. Because of the many severe storms recently, which might find a disabled ship easy prey, the greatest anxiety is felt.

JAPANESE ENVOYS READY TO MODIFY THEIR DEMANDS

Must First, However, Get Permission From Home Authorities.

HAVE ADVISED MIKADO

Russians Have Also Notified Czar of Concessions Offered Them.

What Czar Has Conceded And Refused to Grant

CONCESSIONS MADE BY RUSSIA

Protectorate over Korea, with all that it implies. Evacuation of Manchuria, leaving Japan a clear field. Cession to China and Japan of eastern Chinese railroad. Cession to Japan of Port Arthur and Dainy. Cession to Japan of rights in Liao Tung peninsula. Fishing rights on the Siberian coast. Commercial and military hold in the mainland of Asia.

DEMANDS THE CZAR REJECTS.

Cession of the island of Sakhalin, Russian territory for fifty years. An indemnity to cover the expenses of the war. Surrender to Japan of all the interned warships, with the exception of the cruiser Lala, interned at San Francisco. Limitation of naval strength which Russia shall hereafter maintain on the Pacific seaboard.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 19.—The Japanese envoys have recommended to the Emperor that the original peace demands be modified. They have asked for permission to offer concessions to the Russian plenipotentiaries when they meet again next Tuesday.

This message was sent to Tokyo last evening immediately after the departure of Baron Komura and Minister Takahira from the conference of yesterday afternoon.

In that conference, and through the long discussion of the two Japanese articles which were under consideration yesterday, they learned the Russian ultimatum position. Their dispatch to Tokyo, therefore, was based upon exact knowledge of the situation.

Czar Is Also Advised.

The Russian envoys remained at the conference hall for an hour after the Japanese plenipotentiaries had departed for the purpose of conferring over the preparation of advice to the Czar, informing him fully of the events of the day. It is understood that their message also contained a suggestion that if peace were to come from these negotiations it would be necessary for Russia to relax its determined opposition to the recognition of the principle of a matured peace.

The Russian plenipotentiaries of the question of peace or war now rests with the Emperor of Japan and the Czar of Russia. Four days have been set aside by the envoys to permit their respective governments to weigh the facts. As will give an opportunity for a mature deliberation, and the answer, when it comes, will represent the position of the two governments on this important question.

The Japanese Concessions.

The concessions which the Japanese envoys are personally willing to make, and which they have recommended to their government, are of such a character as will satisfy the Russian, while at the same time preserving the principles for which the Japanese have contended. While it is known that such recommendations have been sent to Tokyo, the details remain a secret. It is understood, however, that they include a withdrawal of the demand for limiting the Russian naval strength in the Pacific and also the articles providing for the surrender of the interned Russian warships.

This would leave but two questions remaining unsettled in which the honor and dignity of Russia are affected. These are the cession of the island of Sakhalin and the reimbursement of Japan for her war expenditures.

Russian Navy Agreement.

In place of a binding engagement upon Russia that her navy in the Pacific shall never exceed a certain strength, the Japanese envoys are willing to accept a formal declaration from M. Witte that it is not the present intention of Russia to increase her naval forces in the Far East.

In view of the fact that the demand for the surrender of the interned ships involves a new and very important question of international law, it is understood that the Japanese will consent to have the ownership of these vessels determined by the Hague court of arbitration.

The question of the cession of the island of Sakhalin has lost its relative importance since the beginning of these negotiations. There is no doubt but that it has assumed a position of secondary consequence with the envoys here. Although the general feeling in Japan and Russia may remain unchanged in this regard, it can be stated on the highest authority that if the question of indemnity was out of the way a treaty of peace could be signed without any more delay than would be necessary to arrange the formal details.

Russia balks at the mention of territorial cession. She recognizes that Sakhalin is Japan's by right of conquest, but maintains that until peace is